AM OSEMENTS. DESTIVAL PARK DE MURSKA ILMA DE MURSKA!

MESICAL PESTIVAL! TWO GRAND CONCERTS! A Bouquet of Choice Selections Operatic and Popular Music.

JUNE 9TH ON BUNDAY EVENING. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING JUNE 12TH

Mr. R. V. VREDENBURGH takes pleasure in antiquing to the citiz as of Memphis that he has broceeded, at great expense, in making an arrangement with the well-known Manager, Mr. D. DE VIVO, by which he is enabled to offer to the musical community Two Grand Banquets of Music, with the uniqualed Operatic Combination, comprising the celebrated Hungarian Nightingale, MLLE, ILMA De MURSKA.

MILLE, ILMA De MURSKA.

the Subreme Queen of Song, and the only tival of Jenny Lind.

Sig. Brignold, the Prince of Tenors.

Sig. Susini, the most famous Basso.

Mr. Makin, the eminent Barttone.

Mr. J. Hill., the distinguished Planist.

And the Old Memphis Brass Band.

N.B.—In order to give all an opportunity of enjoying this Musical Festival, the management, notwithstanding the heavy outlay, has concluded to adopt the following popular scale of prices: General admission, 50 cents: reserved seats 25c and 50c extra, according to location.

Sale of seats will commence at 9 o'clock on Weinesday morning, at Peters's Hat Store, and Weinesday morning, at Peters's Hat Store, and Weinesday morning, at Peters's Hat Store, and Weinesday evening at the Park. Doors open at 7. Concert begins at 8 p m.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD

GRAND PICNIC!

At Estival Park ... Thursday, June 6th. ARNOLD'S SUPERB BAND!

Everybody Will Be There! Big Time! ADMISSION 50 CENTS LADIES FREE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Dennis Smith, Paul Kingston, T. J. McCarthy, B. H. Carbery, Thos McColgan, A. Hamilton, Peter Hazgerty, John Loague, L. Peake, Wm. Horgan. Peter Murtagh. MILITARY PICNIC! THE BLUFF CITY LIGHT ARTILLERY WILL HOLD A

PICNIC AT ESTIVAL PARK, ON TUESDAY JUNE 11, 1878. Members of the Chickasaw Guards, Bluff City Grays and Light Guards, are cor-dially invited to participate. Arnold's Full Band has been engaged from noon till 12 o'clock at night. TICKETS..... 50 CENTS..... LADIES FREE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

MULE-On Monday last, one brown-colored horse mule; about 15 hands high, wit i white spotnear root of tall; bump on left hip; sore on neck. A reward of five dollars will be paid for his return to ROBERT BRITTON. OW—One large size red cow, with white spots, white tail and back, strait horns. A reward of \$5 will be paid for her return to 136 Front street.

MRS. ANN BRACKLEY.

TAREN UP.

OW-A large red cow, in poor order; crop off the right and under bit in left ear, and white face. Call on ARMSTRAD BAILEY. Union avenue, about two hundred sards beyond the Hospital.

STRAYED.

FOR SALE.

OUSE-Good 1-story frame dwelling-house and Residence—CHEAP—Six rooms, servants' rooms, stable convenient, elligibly located; beautiful lot, well improved; small cash payment, balance in monthly instalments, for what place ents at. Apply at once at E. M. APPERSON & CO.'S.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

DESIMABLE front rooms and good board, at Mrs. ANDERSON'S, 69 Jefferson st. COOMS AND BOARD-BOARD-For good board call at 65 Union street.

FOR RENT.

PIANO-CHEAP-An A No. 1 Knabe Plano.
Apply at No. 131 Court street. COMS A large dining-room and kitchen and three bed-rooms in a destrable 2-story brick DICNIC AND RACE TRACK—The Olympic Park and Race-Track, near the city, on Memphis and Louisville Raliroad, is in excellent condition; has a fine pasture. Apply to JOHN GORMAN, near the Park. COTTAGE-Of 7 rooms, gas and water, No. 348 COTTAGE—A frame cottage, with four rooms, newly built, and with all modern conveniences. Apply at 57 North Second street.

WANTS.

TO BUY THIS WEEK—\$1000 Real Estate Notes, on long or short time, taken for deferred pay-ments, secured by trust deeds. TREZEVANT & CO., 19 Madison street. A CTIVE MEN—To sell the French LaBelle Letter Copying Book. Any kind ink used. No press or water required. Every business man and commercial traveler will buy them. Send for sample and terms free. JUDSON & CO., Boom 6 Tribune Building, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents for U. S. and Canadas, for the Parts house.

Weeks past, lett in intemphis yesterday to attend a notable social event in the vicinity of that city. This departure leaves a vacuum in the Knoxville circle which no other visitor can exactly supply. Miss Brinkley was accompanied by Mrs. M'Ghee and daughters as far as Chattanooga, the party intending to

their Silent Tents are Spread, and Glory Guards with Solemn , Round the Bivouac of 40,000 POUNDS the Dead."

> he Unveiling of the Confederate Monument and Decoration of the Graves of the Southern Soldiers in Elmwood Attended with Imposing Ceremonies.

MAGNOLIA

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO

LOCAL PARAGRAPHS.

-The Fenian picuic to-day and to-night

-The St. George hurran to-day. Be prompt. By order "Long Nine."

-The Fenian picnic at Estival park to-day

-Forget not, ye weary in spirit, that the

-The colored Sunday-school children en-

gaged in a street parade and picnic yester-

-There was another rousing temperance

neeting held last night at the Greenlaw

-The sale of seats for the De Murska

Estival park concerts, on next Sunday and

-Families going out to Estival park dur-

ing the afternoon can be assured of a good

—Received, the Life of General Ryan, the Cuban patriot. S. B. Dickens, No. 285

Wednesday nights, is progressing rapidly.

will be the great social attraction.

Operahouse

Fenians hold forth at Estival to-night.

Eloquent Address by General W. Y. C. Humes and Others-Five Thousand People Witness and Participate in the Proceedings.

Yesterday was the day selected by the Confederate relief and historical association for the unveiling of the Confederate monument at Elimwood cemetery, and the decora-tion of graves. It was a lovely day, cloudy enough to make the atmosphere feel pleas-ant, while a light breeze cooled down the temperature considerably. In accordance with the published programme, those who joined the street procession reported and fell in at two o'clock. At three o'clock the proession, under the direction of Chief-Marsha W. F. Taylor and assistant marshals, moved down Second street from Court square in the

ollowing order: THE PROCESSION. THE PROCESSION.

Arnold's Brass Band.
Chickasaw Guards,
Bluff City Grays.

Memphis Light Guards.
Ex-Confederate Seidlers on Foot.
Bluff City Light Artillers.
German Benevolent Society.
French Benevolent Association, with Banner and
French Flag.
Italian Society.
Officers of Different Societies.
Officers of Confederate Relief and Historical Association, with Honored Guests and Orator of the Day, in Carriages.
Ex-Confederates on Horseback.
The route of march was down Second to

The route of march was down Second the cemetery, while those in carriages, on in herseback and the artillery marched out on Who Sink to Rest.

and fast.

the permiss. The shale of the dwelling, No colocide.

—Received, the Life of General Ryang.

—BEOGRATION OF THE GRAVES.

DECOURTION OF THE GRAVES.

At the cents per copy, and the Detroit free Permiss.

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cent and beauteous flowers. On another side of the base was a floral cross and basket, ex-

OUR DEAD HEROES. and civic services. On that memorable day, in the cavity of the corner-stone was placed an envelop containing the following articles, deposited in behalf of the ladies of Mississippi: Specimens of Confederate and Mississippi: Specimens of Confederate battlehis cabinet, a photograph of General Lee, a roll of the Mississippi dead buried in Elmwood, and an autograph letter of Jefferson Davis. The following articles were also deposited by different persons: A copy of each "We moorn them, each and all,
From the private to the chief,
Come they from cabin or princely hall;
For us they fell, and for them shall fall
The tears of a nation's grief." of the daily papers of this city, the APPEAL, Avalanche, Caristian Advocate, Sun and Ledger; a copy of the APPEAL, dated August 24, 1863, and printed at Atlanta, Georgia (in the days when we were peripatetic) presented by Mrs. Louisa Carlisle, an envelprinted in red, white and red (being one the first Confederate envelops manufactured in Memph's), and a copy of General

> and the stone was swung into place and ce mented down for ever. THE CEREMONIES. When the procession arrived at the cemetery the people crowded around the grand stand. The monument was veiled so that no one could get a glimpse of its proportions or design. The grand stand was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The Chickasaw Suards, Bluff City Grays and Memphis Light uards formed in line at the north side of ne Confederate burying-ground, at rightngles from the stand, and stacked arms. The exercises commenced with music by Arnold's brass band, the band playing the

Pike's exquisite song, A Lament for Dixie.

Also, sprigs of evergreen by numerous la-

made the box was closed, the cavity sealed,

Vale of Rest in an exquisite manner. OPENING PRAYER. Rev. D. C. Kelly, of Nashville, formerly olonel of the Forrest regiment of cavalry, and one of the bravest of the brave, known as the "fighting preacher," delivered the opening prayer. It was an eloquent, heart-touching tribute to the dead Confederate heroes, his old comrades in arms. It touched a sympathetic chord in every bosom, and Dr. Kelly, at times, was so affected that his emotion was discernible in a tremor of the voice. He recounted the memories of the past, the deeds of the heroes, their virtues, wisdom and heroism. He asked God to bless the southland—its buried heroes and hving patriots—for its chivalry, its patriotism, affection, love and endurance. He also called down from heaven a blessing on the whole country and its rulers-the true on the one ide, and the true on the other. Dr. Kelly losed his eloquent and beautiful prayer by Union, out Union to Main, up Main to Adams, out Adams to the Charleston railroad depot. The military companies and others on foot got on the train and moved out to of Prof. J. E. Perring, accompanied by Arnold's band, then sung How Sleep the Brave

over to us eleven hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty cents, and also a note representing the balance of fund collected by them. We have since collected on that note nineteen hundred and tweaty-one dollars and fifty cents, the full amount thereof

A control of the property of t

The tears of a nation's grief."

And just above this inscription you will see ronder among the decorations the arms of the State of Tennessee, partly in front of, as if protecting, those of the Confederate States, as she was wont to do in the days when her sons stood in the fore-front of the battle, and had "a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns." Upon another side you will read an appeal to the God of battles and of justice, for the purity of their hearts and the unselfishness of the motives which enabled them, "putting all other things behind," to give their lives for their country Well may we inscribe Deo Vindice—"God being the vindicator"—above the head of those who lie here, "With no stain on their crest, and no blot on their dies, and a sprig of lilac, presented by the then Miss Mattie Crowe, in memory of Ala-bama braves. As soon as these deposits were with no stain on their crest, and no blot on their Looking proudly to heaven from the death-bed of

"Looking proudly to heaven from the death-bed of fame."

The third p oclaims as with the voice of prophecy, that "the fates which refused them the victory did not deny them immortality." Shall we not accept the award? The defeat, with much of its bitterness, has passed, or is passing away as the shades of night vanish before the approaching day, but the dawn of the immortality which they have won has scarcely begun to redden the horizon of the morning. It will grow brighter and brighter as the years and centuries roll by, until, in the full effuigence of its meridian splendor, it shall glid their names with the glory that illumines the most illustrious of history. Such as it is, with its beauties and its imperfections—with its wealth of memories and its giorious associations—we present this monument to you. Here let us gather with each returning spring-time as to a holy shrine, and here, long after we have been summoned to cross the dark river and take our places in the ranks of those who lie on yonder hill, may our children and our children's children come as we do now, not to dig for roots of bitterness; not to cherish feelings of sectional cr political hate; but, with garlands in their hands and reverence in their hearts, to deck the graves of departed heroes; to listen again and again to the story of their lives, and to learn the real, the true, the endeck the graves of departed heroes; to listen again and again to the story of their lives, and to learn the real, the true, the ennobling lessons which they teach; to learn that true valor and patriotism are immortal; that it is sweet and beautiful to die for one's country, and that "the path of duty is the way to glory." These are the lessons which they, being dead, shall teach to future generations as they teach them to us to-day. This is the everlasting monument which they have builted for themselves, and which shall endure so long as honor, and courage, and virtue are reverenced among men.

nced among men. When the applause which greated Major foodman's speech had subsided, the band and choir rendered Theodore O'Hara's fine poetical production, entitled The Bieouac f the Dead.

GENERAL HUMES'S GRATION.

General Pillow introduced the orator of he day, General W. Y. C. Humes, who deivered the following tribute to the memory f the Confederate dead: Ladies and Gentlemen-This noble pur-pose fondly cherished in our hearts for years, closely interwoven with our dearest affecing the afternoon can be assured of a good supper at reasonable rates. The Fenians will take care of them.

—Just received—Ledger, Weekly Saturday Night, Fireside Companion, Family Story Paper, Chimney Corner, at S. B. Dickers's 285 Second street.

—The general council met yesterday afternoon, but, no quorum being present in the aldermanic board, an adjournment was had to this afternoon at three o'clock.

—Assignee sale of the "Bradley Block" will take place to day at eleven o'clock, on the premises. The sale of the dwelling, No. 61 Landen street, will take place at twelve o'clock.

—Received, the Life of General Ruan.

—Received, the Life of General Ruan.

—Received, the Life of General Ruan.

—Received the Militage of the same destination.

AT THE CEMETERY.

General Gideon J. Pillow appeared in front of the stand, and in a few choice phrases in front of the stand, and in a few choice phrases in troduced Captain L. B. M'Farland, chairman of the monumental committee, who delivered the following speech and report:

MNOUMENTAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

General Gideon J. Pillow appeared in front of the stand, and in a few choice phrases in front of the stand, and in a few choice phrases in troduced Captain L. B. M'Farland, chairman of the monumental committee, who delivered the following speech and report:

MR. PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE RELIEF AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, AND LADIES AND GENTAL AND LADIES AND GENTAL AND LADIES AND GENTAL ASSOCIATION, AND LADIES AND GEN

sponse until the enemy were within certain range, then, with a Confederate shout of defiance, they opened their responsive lire, and the terrific fight c attinued, the enemy steadily and slowly pressing closer and closer to the fort, until within one hundred and fifty yards of the parapet. Boat after boat was shattered by the steady, well-directed fire of the batteries, till all of them were discomitted and shrunk back helpless with the tide, leaving the Tennessee artillerymen the victors of the day. Thus emied the heavy artillery fight of Fort Donaldson. Who will say that as the sun went down on that wintry day the horizon of Tennessee was not gilded with a brighter, deeper glory, that will not fade away. Disappointed in his hope of driving the Confederates from the fort with his most gallant marines, the Federal general, Grant, whose tand force now exceeded fits thousand men, determined thoroughly to close them in and crush them into submission. The fourteenth was thus occupied, and no general or important assault occurred during that day. On the night of the fourteenth the Confederate generals baying discovered Grant's design, determined that the left division of the army should at tive o'close on the morning of the fitteenth move out of the trenches, attack the enemy on the right flank, and roll it back upon the center, un til the Winns Ferry road should be uncovered and a mode of escape be opened. To appreciate the feet

mode of escape be opened. To appreciate the feathus to be attempted, look at the condition of the two armies. The weather had been bitterly cold for four days; it had been constant y raining, sleeting or snowing; the Confederate troops had been com-pelled to lie in the muddy, we and frozen trenches pened to he in the middy, wer and frozen frenches constantly, because the surrounding hights, occupied by the Federals, so commanded the approach to the trenches as to prevent the soldiers from leaving them. The Federal troops had every possible comfort of modern times at hand from their transports, and could select and make comfortable their beds. These thirt en thousand freezing, drenched, and weary Confederates were called on in the bittle cold, at daylight, to rise from those frozen disher

beds. These thirt en thousand freezing, drenched, and weary Confederates were called on in the bitter cold, at dayinght, to rise from those frozen ditches and go forth to light lifty to eighty thousand of the best equipped troops in the world—troops, too, from the northwestern States, of a strength, a handihoo; and valor equal to any, surpassed by none. But they did go forth, as commanded, without a mormur. They leaped the trenches, raised the st-rn Confederate shout, and entered upon that bloody fight. For seven and a-half hours they pressed the enemy back, and back, until they had achieved everything required of them; the enemy's lines had been rolled back a mile beyond the Winns Ferry road, and General Pillow telegraphed to General Albeit Sidney Johnston at sundown of a glorious victory. In this battle the Federals lost in killed and wounded five thousand troops, over one-third the entire Coafederate force. Why, at nightfall, the Confederates were withdrawn from the position they had been nighting for all day; why the surrender at midnight of all but the Virginia troops and Forrest's regiment; how the latter could securely retreat and the other could not; what it should cost thirteen thousand troops, are questions for the military importance of this little mud fort, that it should cost thirteen thousand troops, are questions for the military historian and student and not for me. I simply wish to show that the soldiers who won a victory against more than three times their numbers on that day are not to be shorn of their fame because at midnight they were surrendered while askeep. One incident more of this battle I will present, because it relates to a Memphis command and Memphis men. On reacking the Winns Ferry road, a rederal battery was found on a commanding eminence dealing great destruction to a part of the Confederate army, General then colonely Forrest, with his cavalry regiment, charged and captured the buttery, and in this charge Captain Charite May received a mortal wound. Next came the battle of Shi irmy consisted of six divisions or corps, under Shernan, W. H. Wallace, Hulbert, Premiss, and M'Clernand, with General Lew Wallace's division in recree at Crump's landing, below Pittsburg. The advance line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the divisions of M'Clernan e line was formed by the division of M'Clernan e line was formed by the division of M'Clernan e line was formed by the division of M'Clernan e line was formed by the division of M'Clernan e line was formed by the division of M'Clernan e line was formed by the division e line was formed by the line was formed by

vance line was formed by the divisions of M Clernand, Profits and Sherman; between them and the landing were the corps of Huib it and W. H. Wallace. Their order of battle was the three first-named divisions in advance, reinforced upon the center by the two tast. They numbered fifty thousand troops. The southern army, numbering thirty-two thousand, consisted of three corps; Bragg's and Hardse's in front. Polk's in reserve. The battle commenced at daylight, and continued until nearly night. It was a constant series of successes for the Confederates. Every division of the enemy was driven from its position back to the river, except that of Prentiss, which surrendered to Gene al Polk on the field. Eighteen pieces of artillery were captured. General Polk's Tennessees corps want into the fight at half-past eight o'clock in the morning and was in the rough a femnessees sorps wont into the ight at inte-past eight o'close, in the morning and was in the front until five in the evening. It numbered seven thousand men, and the list of killed, wounded and missing showed the enormous loss of thirty-three per cent. One incident of the battle should be preper cent. One incident of the battle should be preserved by the people of Tennessee as an example of Tennessee galanty unsurpassed in the annals of war. Near the center of the enemy's line was tosted a battery of seven guns; they were indicting a rapid and henvy loss on our line. They were supported by a brigade of several Onto becomes to the November Tennessee under Colono Decisions of the November Tennessee under Colono Dec

The Federal infantry support, which had been driv-en from the battery, consisting of several regiments, rallied and attempted to retuke the battery, but it was repulsed by the same regiment. General Glad-den, of Louisiana, who saw this brave feat of this West Tennessee regiment, declared that, although he had been in the Crimean war, and had seen the daring acts and charges of English and French sol-dlers, yet he had never witnessed the equal of this gallant charge of the Tennessee regiment. On the same day the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tenues-see regiment, under General Preston Smith, with onym of truth and e evated integrity in all his walk and conversat on. He was a courseous, gental companion; accurate, laboriens and painstaking as a lawyer, and perfectly free from any envy or jealousy, but always took a pleasure in the exhibition of talent and skill by any of his brother lawyers, and he was pained at their defeats. He was a Union man until coercion was attempted, and went into the army from a stem sense of duty to Tennessee. In his death Tennessee lost one of her best and most promising sons. He was the Sir Philip Sidney of Tennessee. Colonel Thomas W. Preston, of Memphis, was killed in the same battle, while discharging his duty on the staff of General Albert S. Johnson. No one knew Preston but to love him. He was a Virginian, and possessed all the noble attributes

ing his duty on the stail of General Albert S. Johnson. No one knew Preston but to love him. He was a Virginian, and possessed all the noble attributes of a christian gentleman from Virginia. He was a worthy type of the race to which he belonged. Why the whole of Grant's army was not captured it is not my province to discuss. That they were utterly beatons and were cowering on the banks of the river, like frightened birds, was fully admitted by their own accounts. At the natite of Murfreesboro the advantage was decidedly with the Confederate army. The line of General Rosecrans was pushed back until, at nightfall, it stood at right angles to its position in the morning. On Friday General Brecken ridge drove the left wing of Rosecrans entirely from its position, a though greatly outnumbering his troops, and although occupying a most commanding position. In the Breckenridge fight of Friday Captain Ridridge Wright, of this city, was killed, in the midst of his battery. Captain Wright was the eldest son of Judge Archibuld Wright. At the outbreak of the war he was a student at Chapel Hill, and had been for four years. He was a youth of brillant talents and assidnous industry, had won the highest honors of his class for accurate and thorough scholarship, and the esteem of all who knew him for the urbanity and courtesy of his manners, the generous warmin of his heart, the purity and elevation of his character. When his State called for her sons to repet the invader, he, the devoted student, left the college, not watting for the honorable and well-earned first di-

ing every equipment of war. The retreat to the Tennessee river occupied eight days; the fighting was almost constant, and the heavy losses so rapid as to almost make it doubtful whether the whole rearguard would not be destroyed before reaching the Tennessee. South of Warfield's, a long and stubborn contest occurred. At Lynnville, the infantry of the rearguard had a fierce artillery and small arms contest of two hours. At a critical juncture in this contest, our holly-pressed and shattered regiments were being driven, and three skeleton regiments under General Chalmers were almost cut off, and the general himself on the eve of capture, that Colonel William Tajor, commanding the seventh Tennessee cavalry, appeared on the field in full charge on the enemy's right flank; this movement decided the fate of the hour in behalf of the Confederate arms. The charge was made at the ment decided the fale of the hour in behalf of the Confederate arms. The charge was made at the inuminent peril of the regiment and without any order from a superior. Just before reaching Richland creek there pressed forward into view more Federal troops than Hood's entire army. At this creek the fighing was marked by a very heavy and furious artillery fire from the Federals, then a charge of cavalry scattered by Morod's battery, then hand-to-hand contests on the banks of the creek. At Pulaski a sport if rescont at occurred, resulting in a

sheets of the country and furious actives for from the Feeliess. Here a charge of country from the feeliess, then a charge of country from the feeliess. Here a charge of the country for the force with consumants occurred, result of the force with consumants skill on the crest of the force with consumants skill on the crest of the force with consumants skill on the crest of the force with consumants skill on the crest of the force with consumants skill on the crest of the force with consumants skill on the crest of the cover condent. Federals, in very large force, charged and dealt them a blow whitein the force of calvara-horses. Here Forest received a dispatch from themself them as the country and infanty commanders on the view of the case of the control and dispatch from the country and infanty commanders on the view of the case of the conversation with most distinct the total country and infanty commanders on the view of the conversation with most distinct the total country and infanty commanders of the conversation with most distinct the total country and infanty commanders of the country and infanty country and infanty commanders of the country and infanty country and infanty country and infanty country and infanty country a

cheered their dying hearts were the triumphant shouts of their comrades; the last sight that fell upon their glazing eyes was the flag of their country victoriously floating in the breeze. This monument of granite we have brought from the quarries of Vir-ginia, and erected here, not to keep alive that spirit to the mother. Great clearing-sale of clothing at the Great of hatred, engendered by war toward the people of THE educational and charitable institutions southern soldiers, who gave up their lives for the in dependence of the south; it is a monument of oar conviction of the purity of their motives, the justice of their cause, and of the importance of their struggie to preserve republican liberty in America. We are proud of their unparaleted courage. We would perpetuare their example as worthy the study and imitation of future generations. This grantic memorial may crumble to its base, but we will erect for their virtues, in the memory and hearts of our people, a monument more lasting than brass or marble, that neither the flight of time nor the corroding storms and rains of heaven shall dee noy. The brighest page of their course and lades of two their deeds if va'or; the noblest flights of our orators shall draw their inspiration from the same high source. As we gather around our hearthstones to teach our children adoration and gratitude to God, truth and duty to man, we will quicken their young minds with a keener zest for the good and true by recounting the virtues of our hero-dead, it may be thought that my duty is not discharged without a truthful statement of the origin and causes of the war. With the utmost brevity, I will give them. When the shirleen coloniers resolved to sever their connection with Great Britain, and to become independent sovereignties, governing themselves, respectively, in their own way, they took counsel to the formation of worms. W. N. Willerson & Co., and all druggists keep it.

To the Public

have canvas ed the county suffi is ally to sat-

isfy me that I am the choice of the people if

they are left to select outcamen-left, by party

I am a candidate for county court clerk.

FROM Prof. A. Jackson, Laval university Quebec: "I have used a good deal of Col-den's Liebig's I quid extract of beef and tonic invigorator in my private practice, and can recommend it as extremely useful in case of debility and weak digestion requiring strengthening nourishment. W. N. Wilker-

Go to the

Extra Fine Cassimere pants for \$3, worth \$5, at the great clearing sale at the Great Western Clothing

House, 227 Main street. Embrec's Liver Medicine, Fifty Cents.

is a specially, all the powers, prerogatives and attributes not specically granted or specially enumerated. The control of their own domestic institutions is confessedly not one of the granted or enumerated powers. African slavery then ext-ted in every State of the thirteen. Fourteen of the northern States, at the commandement of the late war, had passed statutes in direct violation of the constitution touching fugitive slaves, and, in the language of Mr. Webster, this willful and deliberate refusal by the northern States to carry into effect that part of the constitution released the south from the compact. "A bargain broken on one side is broken on all sides." This, with a long list of other grievances, and the formation of a sextional party in the north, all powerful on this single issue, hastened the crists. Then, South Carolina, and the guif States in the exercise of the hallenable right to alter and abolish the form or government, and institute a new one, resolved to withdraw peaceably from the Union, But Virgiria, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Ark unsas still adhered to the Union, tried every means of conciliation, and only jedned the Contederacy when the north determined on armed coercion; and the sons of Tennessee, age, of the whole south, went to the battlefild to fight for the same precious, inalienable right as those our fathers fought for and taught us to reverence. This is the origin, these were that causes of the war. That it terminated in the abolition of slavery no southern man now regrets, The colored people of the south portion of the world and the colored people of the south to only did not harm them copie of the south were their true friends, and that we are bound together by a common desting, in every effort of the colored people to advance their sand hidden were the in intelligence. In morality and in wealth, we bid them a heavity Gol-speed and will lend them a helpting hand. One more thought and if have done, at the termination of the world free the north as the Saxona of England were b